



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of : Confirmation No. 8358
Gunther HERDIN et al. : Attorney Docket No. 2006_1300A
Serial No. 10/759,768 : Group Art Unit 3747
Filed January 16, 2004 : Examiner Johnny Hoang
COMBUSTION ENGINE

DECLARATION UNDER 37 CFR § 1.132

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

The undersigned hereby declares:

I have a doctorate in Mechanical Engineering from Vienna University of Technology in Vienna, Austria;

I have extensive practical experience in the field of Internal Combustion Engines, including positions in Engine Development at DaimlerChrysler and in Vehicle Development Management at Magna Steyr;

I am currently a professor and the Head of the Department of Internal Combustion Engines and Automotive Engineering at the Vienna University of Technology;

I have read and understood U.S. Application Serial No. 10/759,768 (the '768 application) as originally filed January 16, 2004, including the specification, claims, and drawings;

I understand that the '768 application claims priority to, and is based on, Austrian Application A54/2003, filed January 16, 2003;

As one skilled in the art of internal combustion engines, I fully understand the general principles and the specific explanation of the invention as set forth in the '768 application;

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As one skilled in the art of internal combustion engines, I further understand that it is common to utilize the International System of Units (SI) in the field of internal combustion engines, particularly in Europe (where the Austrian priority application was filed);

After review of the '768 application, it is my clear understanding that all values and measurements set forth in the '768 application utilize the International System of Units (SI) based on the common usage of the SI system in the field of internal combustion engines and, particularly, in Europe where the priority application was filed, and based on the numerous references to other SI base units and derived units, such as joules (specifically, mili-joules, mJ), seconds (specifically, nano-seconds, ns), and meters (specifically, nano-meters, nm) as appear on page 4 of the English translation of the '768 application;

It is a fact that the SI base unit for thermodynamic temperature is Kelvin, K (see attached printout from the National Institute of Standards and Technology website);

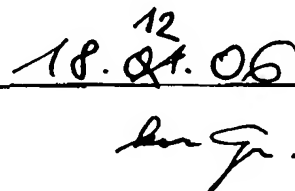
Based on the above, as one skilled this art, it is my opinion that all references to temperature appearing in the original disclosure of the '768 application are set forth in SI base units, specifically, using the Kelvin scale; and

I further declare that all factual statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Signed:


Prof. Dr. Bernhard Geringer
Vienna University of Technology
A-1060 Wien, Getreidemarkt 9, Austria

Date:


18. ¹² 24. 06

The NIST Reference on Constants, Units, and Uncertainty

International System of Units (SI)

[Return to
Units
home page](#)

**Units
Topics:**

[Introduction](#)

[Units](#)

[Prefixes](#)

[Outside](#)

[Rules](#)

[Background](#)

[Units](#)

[Bibliography](#)

[Constants](#)

[Units &
Uncertainty
home page](#)

SI base units

The SI is founded on seven *SI base units* for seven *base quantities* assumed to be mutually independent, as given in Table 1.

Table 1. SI base units

Base quantity	SI base unit	
	Name	Symbol
length	meter	m
mass	kilogram	kg
time	second	s
electric current	ampere	A
thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
amount of substance	mole	mol
luminous intensity	candela	cd

For detailed information on the SI base units, see [Definitions of the SI base units](#) and their [Historical context](#).

SI derived units

Other quantities, called *derived quantities*, are defined in terms of the seven base quantities via a system of quantity equations. The *SI derived units* for these derived quantities are obtained from these equations and the seven SI base units. Examples of such SI derived units are given in Table 2, where it should be noted that the symbol 1 for quantities of dimension 1 such as mass fraction is generally omitted.

Derived quantity **Name** **Symbol**

Table 2. Examples of SI derived units

SI derived unit

area	square meter	m^2
volume	cubic meter	m^3
speed, velocity	meter per second	m/s
acceleration	meter per second squared	m/s^2
wave number	reciprocal meter	m^{-1}
mass density	kilogram per cubic meter	kg/m^3
specific volume	cubic meter per kilogram	m^3/kg
current density	ampere per square meter	A/m^2
magnetic field strength	ampere per meter	A/m
amount-of-substance concentration	mole per cubic meter	mol/m^3
luminance	candela per square meter	cd/m^2
mass fraction	kilogram per kilogram, which may be represented by the number 1	$\text{kg/kg} = 1$

For ease of understanding and convenience, 22 SI derived units have been given special names and symbols, as shown in Table 3.

Derived quantity	Name	Symbol	Expression in terms of other SI units	Expression in terms of SI base units
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Table 3. SI derived units with special names and symbols

SI derived unit				
plane angle	radian ^(a)	rad	-	$\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} = 1$ ^(b)
solid angle	steradian ^(a)	sr ^(c)	-	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m}^{-2} = 1$ ^(b)
frequency	hertz	Hz	-	s^{-1}
force	newton	N	-	$\text{m} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	N/m^2	$\text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
energy, work, quantity of heat	joule	J	$\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
power,				

radiant flux	watt	W	J/s	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3}$
electric charge, quantity of electricity	coulomb	C	-	$\text{s} \cdot \text{A}$
electric potential difference, electromotive force	volt	V	W/A	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \cdot \text{A}^{-1}$
capacitance	farad	F	C/V	$\text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^4 \cdot \text{A}^2$
electric resistance	ohm	Ω	V/A	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \cdot \text{A}^{-2}$
electric conductance	siemens	S	A/V	$\text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^3 \cdot \text{A}^2$
magnetic flux	weber	Wb	V·s	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{A}^{-1}$
magnetic flux density	tesla	T	Wb/m ²	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{A}^{-1}$
inductance	henry	H	Wb/A	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{A}^{-2}$
Celsius temperature	degree Celsius	°C	-	K
luminous flux	lumen	lm	cd·sr ^(c)	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{cd} = \text{cd}$
illuminance	lux	lx	lm/m ²	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m}^{-4} \cdot \text{cd} = \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{cd}$
activity (of a radionuclide)	becquerel	Bq	-	s^{-1}
absorbed dose, specific energy (imparted), kerma	gray	Gy	J/kg	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
dose equivalent ^(d)	sievert	Sv	J/kg	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
catalytic activity	katal	kat		$\text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}$

(a) The radian and steradian may be used advantageously in expressions for derived units to distinguish between quantities of a different nature but of the same dimension; some examples are given in Table 4.

(b) In practice, the symbols rad and sr are used where appropriate, but the derived unit "1" is generally omitted.

(c) In photometry, the unit name steradian and the unit symbol sr are usually retained in expressions for derived units.

(d) Other quantities expressed in sieverts are ambient dose equivalent, directional dose equivalent, personal dose equivalent, and organ equivalent dose.

For a graphical illustration of how the 22 derived units with special names and symbols given in Table 3 are related to the seven SI base units, see relationships among SI units.

Note on degree Celsius. The derived unit in Table 3 with the special name degree Celsius and special symbol °C deserves comment. Because of the way temperature scales used to be defined, it remains common practice to express a thermodynamic temperature, symbol T , in terms of its difference from the reference temperature $T_0 = 273.15$ K, the ice point. This temperature difference is called a Celsius temperature, symbol t , and is defined by the quantity equation

$$t = T - T_0.$$

The unit of Celsius temperature is the degree Celsius, symbol °C. The numerical value of a Celsius temperature t expressed in degrees Celsius is given by

$$t/^{\circ}\text{C} = T/\text{K} - 273.15.$$

It follows from the definition of t that the degree Celsius is equal in magnitude to the kelvin, which in turn implies that the numerical value of a given temperature difference or temperature interval whose value is expressed in the unit degree Celsius (°C) is equal to the numerical value of the same difference or interval when its value is expressed in the unit kelvin (K). Thus, temperature differences or temperature intervals may be expressed in either the degree Celsius or the kelvin using the same numerical value. For example, the Celsius temperature difference Δt and the thermodynamic temperature difference ΔT between the melting point of gallium and the triple point of water may be written as $\Delta t = 29.7546$ °C = $\Delta T = 29.7546$ K.

The special names and symbols of the 22 SI derived units with special names and symbols given in Table 3 may themselves be included in the names and symbols of other SI derived units, as shown in Table 4.

Derived quantity	Name	Symbol
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Table 4. Examples of SI derived units whose names and symbols include SI derived units with special names and symbols

SI derived unit

dynamic viscosity	pascal second	$\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
moment of force	newton meter	$\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$
surface tension	newton per meter	N/m
angular velocity	radian per second	rad/s
angular acceleration	radian per second squared	rad/s^2
heat flux density, irradiance	watt per square meter	W/m^2
heat capacity, entropy	joule per kelvin	J/K
specific heat capacity, specific entropy	joule per kilogram kelvin	$\text{J}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$
specific energy	joule per kilogram	J/kg
thermal conductivity	watt per meter kelvin	$\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$
energy density	joule per cubic meter	J/m^3
electric field strength	volt per meter	V/m
electric charge density	coulomb per cubic meter	C/m^3
electric flux density	coulomb per square meter	C/m^2
permittivity	farad per meter	F/m
permeability	henry per meter	H/m
molar energy	joule per mole	J/mol
molar entropy, molar heat capacity	joule per mole kelvin	$\text{J}/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})$
exposure (x and γ rays)	coulomb per kilogram	C/kg
absorbed dose rate	gray per second	Gy/s
radiant intensity	watt per steradian	W/sr
radiance	watt per square meter steradian	$\text{W}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{sr})$
catalytic (activity) concentration	katal per cubic meter	kat/m^3

Continue to SI prefixes